"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

NUMBER 229.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1858.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED

No deduction for clube on WEEKLY

NAME OF THE OWNER, WHEN THE	PROPOSED BAY	ER OF BAILING.			
Prom	New York.	From Liverpool.			
Suturday	Jan. 16, 1858.	Wedgesday	Feb. 3, 185		
Saturday	Feb 13, 1858.	Wedboulay	Mar. 3, 185		
Suturday	Mar 13, 1858		Mar. 31, 185		
Saturday	April 10, 1850		April 28, 285		
Buturday	April 24, 1856		May 12, 185		
Faturday	May 8, 1558.		May 26, 185		
Paturday	May 22, 1868		June 9, 185		
Saturday	June 5, 1868.		June 23, 185		
Saturday	June 19, 1856.		July 7, 185		
Saturday	July 3, 1858		July 21, 165		
Esturday	July 17, 1858.	Wednesday	Aug. 4, 185		
Saturday	Aug. 14, 1858.	Wednesday	Sept. 1, 185		
	Aug. 28, 1858.		Sept. 15, 1856		
Paturday			Sept. 29, 1850		
Paturday	Sept. 25, 1858.	Wednesday	Oct. 13, 1850		
Finturday	Oct. 9, 1866.	Wednesday	Oct. 27, 185		
Saturday	Oct. 23, 1858.	Wednesday	Nov. 10, 185		
Saturday	Nov. 6, 1858.	Wednesday	Nov. 24, 185		
	Nov. 20, 1858.	Wednesday	Dec. 8, 185		
Buturday	Dec. 4, 1858.	Wednesday	Dec. 22, 1850		
	or passage apply to		BENEFIT THE RESIDENCE		

REGORY & MAURY, Managers

\$36,000 : Louery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 6, for 1858. Wilmington, Del., on Saturday,

			12.0	LEMB DUI	upers o	of of La	V30000		
			US-Miller	BULENIT	P SCHOOL				
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			81	TATE OF	DELAW	FARE,			
				Class H	for 18	SR			

STATE OF DELAWARE

Washington, January 11, 1858.

N the petition of Palmer Sumner, of New York, zen of April, 1984, for an improvement is 'metallic laths,' for sev-n years from the expurstion of said patent, which takes place on the 25th day of April, 1858.—
It is ordered that the said petition be beard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 12th of April next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said pu-lition ought not to be granted.

Washington Insurance Company.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive appli-

WHITE COLORED KID GLOVES, from 60 to 75

CHARLES MACKAY.—The Poems and other

EVENING FANS, HEAD PINS, &c. Just re-

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Collector's Office, City Hall, November 5, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have not pad their taxes for the present year, and to all who are in arrears for previous year, that at the expiration of sixty days from this datager as soon thereafter as the advertisement can be prepared, all property on which the taxes may remain unpaid will be advertised and sold for the taxes, as the law enjous.

Those who do not wish to be put to the heavy expense attendant on the advartisement and sale are requested to pay in season.

JAMES F. HALIDAY, Collector.

ONSIEUR E. MASSE returns thanks for the patronage hitherto afforded him, and gives notice that the terr will commence on Tuesday, the lat of December. He is descrow to form a class of not less than ten and not more than my payals, to receive instruction by the oral method.

It is course will consist of statem lessons, twice a week, of an hour

Georgetown, D. C.

Thills large boarding and day school for young ladies, so long and favorably known as conducted by Miss L.

S. English, is now under the direction of Miss M. J. Harrover, principal, assisted by a corps of competent and experienced teachers in every department of learning.

Members of Congress and others whose duties call them to Washington may place their daughters or wards here under their own supervision, as many have been accessemed to do—the graduates of this seminary representing nearly every Scate in the Union.

For particulars address.

Principal of the Georgetown Female Seminary, Sep 12—coff.

THE LAST LOT THIS SEASON.—We open this morning the last lot of those very superior black and other cloaks for ladies that we shall have this season.

In point of atyle, material, trimming, and finish they are considered the very less make ever offered in this market.

Black clothe, ribbed and plain, thick and thin, and real black Lyon's silk yelvets, all widths, for ladies cloaks and basques, probably the largest and cheapest lot in the Pictric.

soliciting your patronage for the coming sca-n, I respectfully call your attention to my present unsurpassed of business, having made arrangements to supply the dinners, balls, and parties, at a few hours' notice, on the most largest dinners, balls, and parties, at a few hours' notice, on the most crassonable terms, with everything pertaining to the most fashionable entertainments.

My house presents advantages that cannot be surpassed, if equalled Failire dinners and descert furnished without any trouble to yourse or family at modernic charges. A super-case Farser excess one sent to your house at a small, cassens of \$2 for his services, and ma-keting or such articles as e you may wish purchased and furnished at cost Also, China, glass, eliverware, and table crasmonic.

D'IVERNOIS' HOTEL.

ablishment is newly furnished and arranged on the most med-ern and improved principle, with private apartments for either ladies or gentlemen. **2" The bar is supplied with the choicest of wines and liquors. Game and other deflexcies in source.

Het and cold lunch from 11 e'clock, s. m., until 12, m.

New 22—4f

J. H. FREEMAN. F street, between 13th and 14th streets,

WILLARD'S HOTEL. J. C. & H. A. Willard Pennaylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C. Jan 29—din

MUSCOVITE BEAVER CLOTH, VERY THICK and fine, a superior article for warm overcoats, with all other kinds of cloths for over and direct contact.

At the land office at CHARITON on Monday, the fifteenth day of Fel

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridia

[Int and Star]

Washington Aqueduct. OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUIDICIT, Washington, March 5, 1857.

PROPOSALS are invited for materials and work for the Washington aquestect. Proposals received up to 7th May will be opened at noon of that

Maps, profiles, and speciations of the littles on and after the 20th April next.

The work to be let will ombrace masoury of some of the bridges, graduation, excavation, and embankment of reservoirs, iron pipes connected with the reservoirs, 12 inch iron main, gate houses, bricks, sand, rubble, and cut stone, &c.

For the particular works and materials reference is made to the specifications and plans.

As upon a portion of the line the titles are not yet acquired by the Cutted States, there may be some delay in commencing the work thereon; but for such unavoidable delays due allowance will be made in the time of completion.

Portions only of some of the works can be completed under the present appropriation; but all contracts for unfinished work will be subject to future appropriations by Congress. The engineer reserves the right to prescribe the amount of work to be done and rate of progress under each contract for each appropriation, and in case of the appropriation to bioloing out sufficiently, to decide when and what works shall be stopped until funds become available.

In case of the entire stoppage of any particular work for want of funds, the reserved ten per cent, will be paid, if, in the judgment of the engineer, the work has been properly executed so far as it has gone.

Fayments will be made in specie checks upon the United States.

ments as may be considered most conductive to the progress of the work.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or hidders will, if he or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within ten days, with good and sufficient socurities, for the completion of the work undertaken sad guarantee is be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district judge, United States district atterney, may givent, or some officer of the general government or individual known to the Engineer or Department of War, that the guarantees are able to make good their guarantee.

Bits will be opened in presence of hidders, if any of them choose is be present.

Capt. of Engineers, in obarge.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and behef, the

ISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNIted States of America, as traved in the Writings of Alexander
Hamilton and his contemporaries, by John C Hamilton. Volume 1.
Just ready.

Examination of the Bred Scott Case; by Thomas H. Benton.

Portraits of My Married Friends; or, a Peop into Hymen's Kingdom;
by Unice Bon.

White Lies; a novel; by Charles Beade.

Just received and for sale by

HLANCHARD & MOHUN,

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress-First Session.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1858. SENATE.

MEMORIALS, PRITTIONS, ETC. Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of Edward N. Kent, of the city of New York, who represents that his the inventor of a useful apparatus for separating gold from fereign substances, the exclusive right to the use of

to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CAMERON presented forty-five memorials, all numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the location of the city post office in the building lately occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania; which were referred to the Committee on the Fost Office and Post Roads.

Mr. BROWN presented the retified of Janet H. McCall.

which was referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. KENNEDY presented the memorial of A. P. Robinson and others, the Washington Iron Pavement Company, praying Congress to authorize a contract to be made with them for laying an iron pavement on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. K. also presented the memorial of Alexander Randall, executor of Daniel Randall, praying the payment of a balance of the commission claimed by him for collecting and disbursing money in behalf of the government during the late war with Mexico; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, presented a petition of citizens of Fayette county, Indiana, praying the enactment of a law granting to each head of a family a homestead of 160 acres of land out of the public domain; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SLIDELL presented a petition of merchants of New Orleans, praying an appropriation to build a steam cutter for the protection of the revenue and commerce of that port; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GWIN presented the memorial of Aaven Van Cauna.

and Post Roads, to whom was referred the petition of the Orange and Alexandria Bailroad Company, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee of Claims; which

whom was referred the petition of John Bronson, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the

nes Reatty's personal representative, with the report court in favor of the claim, reported the bill with-mendment; and it was read and passed to a second

RILL INTRODUCED

counts of Ross Wilkins, James Witherell, and Solomon Sibley; which was read twice and referred to the Com-mittee on the Judiciary.

COMMODORE PAULDING.

Mr. DOOLITILE asked and obtained leave to introduce the following joint resolution directing the presentation of a medal to Commodore Hiram Paulding:

Beit resolved, &c., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to cause to be made a medal, with suitable devices, to be presented to Commodore Hiram Paulding, of the navy of the United States, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallant and judicious conduct on the 8th day of December, 1857, in arresting a lawless military expedition "set on foet" in the United States under the command set on foot' in the United States under the command of General Walker, and in preventing the same from carrying on actual war against the feeble and almost deenceless republic of Nicaragua, with which the United

under the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," in respect to dropped and retired officers, the question pending being on the motion of Mr. Masos to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the proviso of Mr. Hexras, "that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to allow the increase of the number of officers on the active service-list, as now authorized by law."

YEAS Mesers, Allen, Brown, Fessenden, Foster, Ham-

ution by inserting the words "within six months from the passage of this resolution" after the word "notwith-standing;" which was agreed to.

The joint resolution was then read a third time, and passed. In its present form it reads as follows:

Reoleed, &c., That in any case where the records of the courts of inquiry appointed under the act of Januacy 16, 1857, may render it advisable, in the opinion of the President of the United States, to restore to the active or reserved list of the navy, or to transfer from furfough to leave of absence on the latter list, any officer who may have been dropped or retired by the operation of the act of February 28, 1855, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," he shall have authority, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, within six months from the passage of this resolution, to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint such officer to the active or reserved list; and officers, so nominated and confirmed, shall occupy positions on the active and reserved lists, respectively, according to rank and seniority when dropped or retired as aforesaid, and be entitled to all the benefits conferred by the act approved January 16, 1857, on offi-

Mr. FITCH, by the unan'mous consent of the Senate, obtained leave to make an explanation, partly personal and partly political, in reference to the proceedings of the Indiana democratic State convention, held on the 8th inst. He alluded particularly to the resolution adopted by that convention on the subject of the admission of new Territories, which had been telegraphed to this city and published in some of the city papers in a form somewhat different from that in which it was adopted by the convention; and as first published he thought it calculated to convey the idea that the convention did not endouse the position of the administration on this question. He went on to show idea that the convention cid not endouse the position of the administration on this question. He went on to show that, as the resolution was really adopted, it was in har-mony with the opinions of the President as expressed in his message, and with the sentiments expressed by him-self in his former remarks on the subject. After a few remarks by Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. HALE on the sums toric.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

notion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylva on motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylva-nia, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. PRELES, of Missouri, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the annual mes-sage of the President, the question being on the motion of Mr. MAYNAED, of Tenpessee, that a portion of it be referred to a select committee, to which Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts had submitted an amendment.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, concluded the remarks which had commenced vestering, on the Central American

engage in this kind of changing analyse of the sace of promoting an object which could be best carried out with-in our own limits. He reviewed the circumstances at-tending the arrest of Walker, and defended Commodore Paulding, saying that he acted under the instructions of the government, which he had a right to take into con-sidentition as he had a Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, asked whether or not there

and order. A remarkable spectacle was presented to this country of an administration going out before the country unsustained by its own friends. The occasion of the President's sending a message to Congress had been taken to assail him and peck at his motives. In the message which the President had sent upon the subject of our relations with Nicaragua, and in reference to the conduct of General Wm. Walker, as his frie to the conduct of General Win. Walker, as his friends chose to call him, he was happy to say he sustained him in every word he had written. What were the facts of the case of General Walker as presented to the House and the country? He was not a citizen of the United States, and had expatriated himself, and chosen to say that he would no longer live under the flag of which they were so proud, but arrayed himself under another flag, and became a citizen of another country. What were his and became a citizen of another country. What were his acts whilst a citizen of that other country? He was brought home because there was a sympathy felt for him here and to save his neck, and for which he should have been grateful to the government of the United States. His first act after obtaining liberty upon our shores once again was to levy war, enroll men, and collect arms and again was to levy war, earth men, and coince arms and munitions of war for the purpose of using them against a country with which we were at peace. He had every sympathy for the gallantry of the man, and of those brave spirits who were with him in Nicaragua; and whilst he maintained that sympathy for him and them, and whilst he believed the whole country entertained it, he believed it considered him, not as General Walker, not be maintained that sympathy for him and them, and whilst he believed the whole country entertained it, he beginsted.

Mr. BROWN subsequently gave notice that he intended to propose the following amendment to the joint resolution, viz: strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert—

"That Congress has heard with surprise of the arrest of William Walker and about 150 other prisoners at Punta Arenas, in Nicaragua, by Hiram Paulding, commanding the United States naval squadron, on the 8th day of December, 1857, and seeing that said act was in violation of the territorial sovereignty of a friendly power, and not sanctioned by any existing law, Congress disavows it; and being officially notified that said Paulding acted without instructions from the Fresident or the Secretary of the Navy, Congress expresses its condemnation of his conduct in this regard."

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution to extend and define the authority of the President, under the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," in respect to dropped and retired officers, the question pending being on the motion of Mr. Masos to reconsider the vote on the saloption of the proviso of Mr. Hayres. "that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to allow the increase of the number of officers on the active service-list, as now authorized by law."

Oth anaster

sending us eye DAILY subscribers, with \$50 enclosed; or eye SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with \$25 enclosed, will be entitled to a cop-

What had Captain Paulding done? Up to the very moment of his landing upon the shores of Nicaragua, he and those with him were fully borne cut by the instructions of the government. It was unnecessary for him to refer to those instructions, but there was ne man who would nead them who would not agree that, up to the moment of landing, they were fully borne out by them. What, then, had he done? Knowing the extreme desire of the country to prevent this waging of war by this hilibuster, Walker, against Nicaragua, Commodure Paulding, perhaps with an excess of scal, planted his flag upon the shore and broke up the expedition. He had some cause of complaint, too. Look at Cilley, who went with two other officers on shore with the uniform of the United States navy upon him. How was he met before he reached the land? He would be fired upon. If there had been no other cause for this gentleman taking this man, that would have been sufficient cause to have held them to an accountability; and, if he had been there in the command, as that officer was, and Gen. Walker, or the citizen of any other country, had dared to direct his men to present their arms at his bosom, he would have held him to such an accountability as would have saved a great deal of discussion on this floor.

He thought that Commodore Paulding had exceeded his instructions in landing his men and bringing this man to the United States; but did he do it like a robber or a man conscious that he was doing a vilanous act? He would say he did nothing in that way. He knew himself that soal had carried him beyond his instructions, and he frankly acknowledged it, and said he was willing to bear the responsibility. He thought that he censure in the President's message was sufficient for him.

He thought that against this little navy of ours, which ought to be our pride, enough had been done to destroy it. Naval courts had been instituted, and a Spanish inquisition had been placed over these men; many of them, which they had held, and he was gratifed that there were ot

to have any of this land of the sunny South by force, from Cuba to the remotest province of Central America, let the necessity be proclaimed, and there would be found rolunteers enough to take what it was thought accessary to take. For himself, he would fight under no flag except the flag of the Union, and keep step to no music except the music of the Union. He had no objection to refer the President's message to the appropriate committees, or to refer the whole subject of the neutrality laws to an appropriate committee, and cared not whether it was one of the established committees of the House or a select committee. He was not prepared to say to what extent he would uphold the neutrality laws of the country. At a proper time he might ask leave of the House to say what he wanted. He had feebly attempted to sustain the President of the United States in the views he had taken, and vindicate the honor of the flag of the country, and in doing that he felt that he had only done the duty which be owed to himself and the constituents whom he had the honor to represent.

Mr. POTTLE, of New York, said that there was even Mr. POTTLE, of New York, said that there was even at this time but one feeling in regard to this transaction, and that was a feeling of satisfaction that Walker had been arrested in his career, and that Commodore Paulding had vindicated the honor and dignity of the country, which had been branded by the fillibuster expeditions of the last few years. He concurred with the President in the view which he had taken on this question, and although of the opposition, he would endeavor to sustain him as far as he could, even against his friends. He then proceeded to enter his protest against fillibusterism, and the plan of Mr. Thatra, of Massachusetts, for Americanizing Central America, trusting in God that the last foot

of this earth had been Americanized in this way.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, requested the gentleman to inform the House if he had ever known a great country that was not in favor of fillibustering?

Mr. POTTLE replied that he had never known a great nation that was not a just nation, and ready to recognise the rights of both great and small nations.

Mr. SMITH then inquired if he had ever known a just action?

nation?

Mr. POTTLE trusted that he should know a just nation—that posterity might know a just nation, and it was to that end that he insisted that the present generation should set a right example on this question. He would ask the gentleman if he had ever known a nation that was truly great that did not respect with more scrupulousness the rights of weak nations than the rights of its peers. He had but risen to utter his protest against this idea of territorial aggrandizement, by which he was satisfied that the country would ultimately fall by its own weight. He believed there was not a right-minded man in the House who would not say that every foot of territory that had been acquired had only tended to weaken the strength of the country.

been acquired had only tended to weaken the strength of the country.

Referring to the act of Commodore Paulding, he held that under the law of nations, construed by a high sense of the public honor, he was entitled not only to land and prevent Walker from abusing the privileges obtained by our flag, but had the right to go into any portion of Nicaragua, and unite with its citizens to prevent the evil intended against that country.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, dissented from the views of his colleague [Mr. Quirmax] in reference to the acts of Gen. Walker and the ficultailty laws of 1818; but while he so differed, he said that any proposition which looked to the extension of southern institutions would never fail to commend itself to his entire approval. In all the unhappy conflicts which had almost annihilated the affections of the southern people, their only demand had been the constitution of our common country, and they could now point to a record unstained by wrong. That same record for truth, justice, honor, fidelity to contract and compact, which ever marked their intercourse with the various sections of our own country, furnished him with the best rule of action with reference to foreign countries, whether the most powerful monarchies of Europe or the weakest neighboring republic. Let good faith be the rule of our conduct abroad. He was for American conquest if it could be obtained with honor the would, if he could, plant American liberty, surrounded by southern institutions, upon every inch of Contral American soil. As a southern man, thoroughly imboned with the spirit of his section, he always halled with delight any proposition looking to the advancement of the South. But he was not in favor of the government acquiring more territory until the question of the lights of the South to that territory was settled. officers on the active service-list, as now authorized by law."

Mr. HOUSTON, Mr. TOOMBS, and others spoke with greatearnestness in favor of the reconsideration, contending that the effect of the provise was to prevent justice being the direct consequence of it.

Walker had expatriated himself, and had no right to appear to our of the naval retiring board.

Walker had expatriated himself, and had no right to appear to our government for the rights of citizenship. How did the case of this man differ from that of Aaron Burr. As a few days Kanssa would be applying for admission in forces of the active list; and although a great deal had been said about injustice, yet no specific cases had been pointed out where this injustice had been done.

Mr. DAVIS mentioned two cases of gallant officers who had been struck down by the retiring board while they were engaged in the service of their country—one of them in Puget's sound and the other on the coast of Africa.

The debate was continued at great length by Messers. HALE, COLLAMER, DOOLITILE, CAMERON, WILLSON, and others; when the question being taken, the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the officers who have been injuriously affected by the action of the naviously proposition looking to the delight any proposition to delight any proposition to the gow the action of the south at a training af